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Ghana Denied \$100,000,000 In Aid After Anti-U.S. Blasts

by JOSEPH R. L. STERNE
(Washington Bureau of The Sun)

CPYRGHT

Washington, Nov. 22—Authoritative sources today reported that the United States has flatly rejected Ghana's request for \$100,000,000 in Food-for-Peace aid over the next seven years.

The turn-down came Saturday, two days after the State Department called in Ghana's Ambassador, Miguel A. Ribeiro, to remonstrate against attacks on the United States in the latest book written by President Kwame Nkrumah.

Officials here said the juxtaposition of these actions, which could have a wide impact in Africa, was coincidental.

U.S. Agencies Indicted

But they did not deny that relations between the United States and Ghana have reached a new low as a result of Nkrumah's charges that the United States is "foremost" among the "neo-colonialist" powers seeking to exploit

and subjugate and divide the African continent.

In his volume, "Neo-Colonialism: The Last State of Imperialism," the Ghanaian President indicted the Peace Corps, the agency for international development, the United States Information Service and the World Bank even though his country accepted their assistance.

Nkrumah also criticized the late President Kennedy (specifically) and President Johnson (by innuendo) for directing intelligence operations against African nations.

Almost Unprecedented

In the considered opinion of American authorities, such accusations by the head of a supposedly friendly Government against this country were almost unprecedented.

It was assumed that G. Mennen Williams, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, so informed Ambassador Ribeiro during an outspoken half-hour session at the State Department last Thursday.

Two days later, Oliver L. Troxel, charge d'affaires at the American Embassy in Accra, notified the Ghanaian Foreign Office that the United States was not prepared to further discuss a request of \$100,000,000 in food-for-peace aid as part of Nkrumah's new "seven-year plan."

Whether other changes are to be made in United States programs affecting Ghana will depend in some measure on the future actions of Nkrumah's Government, it was learned today.

One rankling aspect of the Nkrumah book was its timing, so far as American officials were concerned.

The 280-page volume was distributed in Accra last month just as African heads of state were assembling for African Unity.

And it made its appearance just two months before Nkrumah is scheduled to dedicate the \$196,000,000 Volta River Dam, a huge project greatly aided by American public and private investment. He is to preside at a meeting of the Or-

The dam will provide several times the power all Ghana's existing facilities now generate, including the power needed for a \$164,000,000 aluminum smelter operated by a private group headed by the Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation.

In a special advertising supplement in the New York Times October 11, Ghana's capital investments board urged that private companies use Volta power and indulge in "the unique advantages and guarantees of investment in Ghana."

Among the enticements offered were a ten-year tax holiday, a ready and expanding market and "enormous natural wealth."

Ironically, this was one kind of business approach toward Africa that Nkrumah attacked in his book as a danger to the economic future and, hence, the political integrity, of newly independent states.

"Exploitation Without Redress"

Before naming the United States as the "foremost" exponent of the practice of dominating countries that have only the trappings of independence, Nkrumah said, "neo-colonialism is the worst form of imperialism."

"For those who practice it, it means power without responsibility and for those who suffer from it, it means exploitation without redress," he stated.

Having laid down these dictums, the Ghanaian President then explained at length the various business combinations exploiting Africa (the Volta project was not mentioned) before he came to a concluding chapter lambasting the United States.

In this chapter, Nkrumah opened up on the Peace Corps by describing it as a new instrument in "the ideological arena" devised by the late President Kennedy after the influence of moral rearmament started to fail.

Noting that Mr. Kennedy placed Sargent Shriver, his brother-in-law, in charge of the Peace Corps, Nkrumah declared:

"Shriver, a millionaire who made his pile in land speculation in Chicago, was also known as the friend, confidant and co-worker of the former head of the Central Intelligence Agency, Allen Dulles. These two had worked together in both the Office of Strategic Services, United States war-time intelligence agency, and in the CIA.

"Shriver's record makes a mockery of President Kennedy's alleged instruction to Shriver to 'keep the CIA out of the Peace Corps.' So does the fact that, al-

though the Peace Corps is advertised as a voluntary organization, all its members are carefully screened by the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation."

"Since its creation in 1961, members of the Peace Corps have been exposed and expelled from many African, Middle Eastern and Asian countries for acts of subversion or prejudice. Indonesia, Tanzania, and the Philippines, and even pro-West countries like Turkey and Iran, have complained of its activities."

Nkrumah did not mention in his book that since 1961 his country has used the services of hundreds of Peace Corps volunteers in its secondary school system. Ghanaian officials have frankly told American reporters that the education program would have been hobbled without the volunteers.

At latest count, there were 122 Peace Corps members in Ghana—13 geologists and the rest mathematics and science teachers. Negotiations are continuing about a contingent to replace them when their tours expire.

Nkrumah's oblique attack on

President Johnson came during the course of a passage in which he described the United States Information Agency as "perhaps the chief executor of United States psychological warfare" and "a top intelligence arm of the United States imperialists."

"In Name Of U.S. President"

"This agency," he went on, "is directed by a central body which operates in the name of the United States President, planning and coordinating its activities in close touch with the Pentagon, CIA and other cold war agencies, including even armed forces intelligence centers."

Almost since Ghana became independent in 1957, the USIA has maintained a 5,000-volume library in Accra and has engaged in informational work.

During his attack on the United States, Nkrumah pictured the American economic assistance program as a sinister neo-colonial device but did not inform his readers that Ghana has accepted \$166,600,000 in American Government aid since 1956.

He also hit at the World Bank

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